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PEKING CABINET DECIDES TO CALL NEW PARLIAMENT

Effort To Compromise With
South Is Made By
Government

TO MEET AT ONCE

Liang Shih-yi And Chen
Chin-tao To Be
Pardoned

The immediate convocation of the new national legislature was decided upon at the meeting of Cabinet Ministers yesterday, according to a Peking telegram. All the peace proposals made by President Feng are expected to be passed by the body shortly. The session further decided to remit \$500,000 to General Lung Chikwang for military expenses but rejected his request to negotiate independent loans for that purpose.

The proposal to pardon Dr. Chen Chin-tao, convicted for bribery, and all the monarchists were passed at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday, according to Chinese reports. The grant of amnesty to Dr. Chen is made, it is understood, as an exchange for the pardon of Liang Shih-yi and his disciples.

At the session Tuesday it was moved by War Minister Tuan Chih-kwei to pardon Liang on the ground that he is a useful man and his mission to Japan to conclude the Arms Loan proves that he is popular there. Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-shiang immediately seconded. Opposition, however, was soon made by Minister of Justice Kiang Tien-tu, whose recent request for the pardon of Dr. Chen was rejected on the opposition of Ministers Tuan and Tao Ju-lin. Consequently the Cabinet passed the extension of amnesty to Dr. Chen before doing the same for Liang. Minister Kiang, though apparently satisfied with the arrangement, declared that he will not countermand the mandate for the pardon of Liang and his followers. He also requested that the mandates pardoning Chen and Liang be issued at different times.

Dispute In Ministry

As the result of a private dispute between Minister of Finance Wang Ko-ming and Liang Shun-tai, another official of the Ministry, Vice-Minister of Finance Shen Ming-chang has resigned. There is much excitement in the Ministry. Reports are current that Shen has disappeared. On the other hand, Wang threatens to disclose certain evidence which will, it is alleged, incriminate Liang and implicate a large number of the members of the department.

Styling the Japanese loans to China as acts infringing the friendly relationship between the peoples of the two countries, one hundred and twenty-four ex-members of the defunct Parliament at Shanghai Wednesday telegraphed a protest to the Chinese Minister to Tokyo as well as the Japanese Minister to Peking against the negotiations for further loans. The message requested the Peking Government to suspend all negotiations on future loans and to stop payment of installments on loans already contracted.

Kingschow, which has been independent from Peking orders for the last month, was completely occupied by government troops Tuesday at midnight. The victorious army is the first brigade of the 13th Mixed Brigade under General Wu Kwang-hsin.

YOCHOW IS SURROUNDED

Reuters' Pacific Service

Peking, January 24.—General Wang Ching-ching, the Commander of the troops at Yochow, reports that Tan Hao-min's forces are surrounding the city. He declares that unless reinforcements are sent immediately it will be impossible to hold the city.

General Lung Chi-kwang reports that after desperate fighting for three days with the Kwangsi troops he has occupied Linchow and is now advancing successfully towards Kwangsi.

American Downs His 15th Enemy Plane



A new photograph of Lieutenant Gervais Raoul Lufberry, of Wallingford, Conn., premier "ace" in the Lafayette Escadrille, who has just brought down his fifteenth enemy airplane. Lieutenant Lufberry is wearing the French Croix de Guerre with four palms, the British Military Medal, the French Military Medal and the French Cross of the Legion of Honor, all awarded him for valor.

ALLIES AND DUTCH NEAR AGREEMENT ON SHIPPING?

Entente To Get Tonnage In
Exchange For Food,
Says Temps

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Paris, January 23.—Le Temps thinks that an agreement between the Entente and the Netherlands is about to be concluded, the object of which will be to place Dutch tonnage at the disposal of the Allies in exchange for foodstuffs and raw materials which will enable Dutch industries to keep running.

Amsterdam, January 23.—A press telegram from Batavia states that Great Britain is considering proposals made by Dutch shippers to meet the shortage of cargo space to and from India on condition that the export of rice from Rangoon to the Dutch East Indies is reopened. Shipping circles in Amsterdam are extremely gratified at the attempt which is being made thus to solve the food problem in the Indies.

Clemenceau In Chair At Allied Conference

Meeting Of Premiers And War
Ministers Expected Next
Week

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Paris, January 22.—The Premier, M. Clemenceau, will preside in Paris at a meeting of the Premiers and War Ministers of the Allies, which is likely to be held next week. Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, will participate.

The United States and Greece are to be represented on the War Committee sitting at Versailles.

Saturday Club Tiffin Postponed One Week

Owing to illness of Mr. John K. Sage, American delegate to the International Tariff Revision Commission, who was to have been one of the speakers, the meeting of the Saturday Club set for tomorrow has been postponed one week.

British War Cost £7,500,000 A Day

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the daily average national expenditure during the seven weeks which ended on the 19th was £7,500,000, exceeding the estimate by £1,150,000 daily.

Plague's Ravages Grow; Foreign Loan Advanced To Finance Prevention

Conditions Worse At Saratsi; Cases Reported South Of
The Great Wall

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, January 24.—Dr. Chen at Tatungfu telegraphed yesterday that domiciliary inspections have been instituted and the city divided into four sections under Doctors Smyly, Chen, Jouvelet and Kosuge, each duly assisted. The Japanese bacteriologist Tsurumi is at headquarters. No cases were found yesterday, but today there were two cases, of which one was confirmed bacteriologically; the other victim was dying and sputum was unavailable.

Dr. Chen also reports a Saratsi telegram stating it is rumored that numbers are being removed from Paotouchen while deaths in Saratsi are increasing daily and the gates have been closed.

Dr. Ho at Fengchen telegraphs that two soldiers died on January 22, while there were two deaths among the civilian population. The total deaths up to January 23 were twenty-seven. He quotes a telegram from Kweihsien estimating the deaths there at one hundred and stating that the plague was spreading slowly. He also quotes a telegram from Saratsi which says that conditions there are growing worse.

Reuters' Pacific Service
Peking, January 24.—The first instalment, \$240,000, of the Plague

Loan of \$1,200,000 advanced by the Group Banks was handed over yesterday.

The Government has consented to establish a properly equipped quarantine station at Nankou. The medical experts have advocated this step for some time but hitherto it has met with much opposition in various quarters.

Dr. Young, the Principal of the Union Medical College, has arrived at Taiyuanfu to assist in plague prevention.

The Tuchun of Shansi reports that several cases of plague have occurred at Tsuyun and other places south of the Great Wall. There have been 17 in the neighborhood of Taihsien alone. He points out the danger likely to arise from the large number of Shansi people who are trading beyond the Wall returning to their homes at Chinese New Year, bringing infection with them, and therefore says that it is necessary to spare no efforts or funds for preventive measures.

Quarantine stations are being established at the stations on the Taiyuanfu-Chengting Railway.

Germans May Advance But Never Get Through

Allies Calmly Confident Enemy
Will Pay Terrible Price
For Offensive

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—Reuters' correspondent at British Headquarters, discussing the threatened impending German offensive, says that it is taken for granted that the utmost the most violent assault against any part of our front can hope to attain would be to push us back a little. Any prospect of the enemy breaking through is practically negligible and scarcely worth discussing. Meanwhile we are preparing a ghastly hospitality for the enemy if he attempts to attack.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There have been encounters with hostile raiders and patrols south-westward of St. Quentin.

We drove off a raid southward of La Bassée.

A German official communique reports:

We beat back, after violent hand-to-hand fighting, attacks made by the French northward of Souain and northeastward of Avocourt.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We captured two machine-guns in successful patrol encounters last night eastward of Ypres. The enemy raided a post southward of St. Quentin.

There has been a hostile artillery bombardment in the Cambrai sector. Our aeroplanes during the night dropped over 200 bombs on the aerodromes of Courtil and the billets at Roulers and Rumbek.

We also made a raid into Germany and dropped two tons of bombs on the railway sidings at Bernsdorf and Arncliffe junction. One of our machines is missing.

Paris, January 23.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

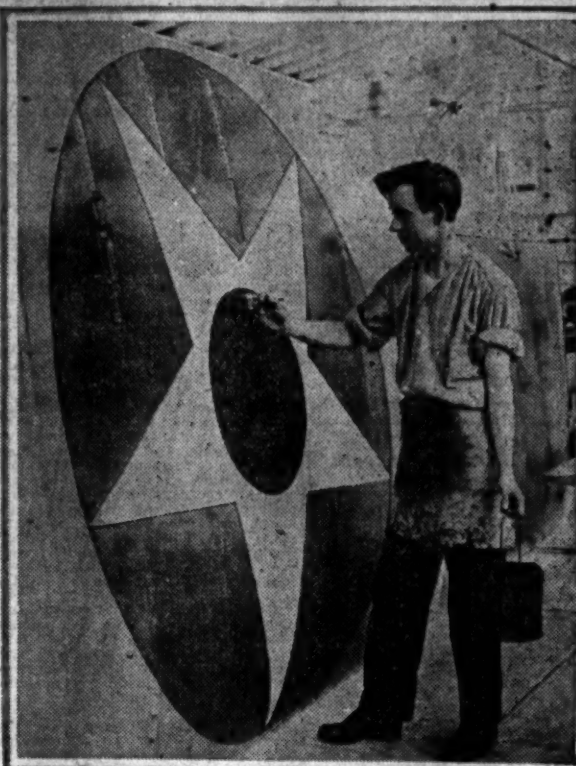
An important raid, made after an intense bombardment, enabled the Germans to gain a footing in an advanced element of our front line east of Neuport, in Belgium.

S.V.C. Maneuvers To Be Held Tomorrow

The S.V.C. will have field maneuvers tomorrow. According to the order issued by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, yesterday, the Corps will be instructed where to muster by their N.C. officers and unit orders will not be necessary. The drill orders for dress state that the Blue force will appear with caps and the Red force with helmets. The general and special ideas will be circulated to all officers and non-commissioned officers.

Order No. 7 states that Lieut. D. M. Gutierrez has been granted short leave, one month from January 30.

How U. S. Fighting Machines Will Be Marked To Aid Flyers



To the casual observer, the use of insignia on flying machines appears unnecessary, perhaps, but to the flyer at work above contending armies they are extremely useful. While they expose him to the fire of the enemy anti-aircraft guns, they protect him from the attacks of his own marksmen.

The man shown in the above photograph is a painter employed in

one of the factories where the United States is preparing its great aeroplane fleet for overseas service. He is engaged in marking finished parts of the machines with the signs that will tell the men of the Allied armies that an American flyer is above them. If all goes well, the white star of America will soon be a familiar sight above the fields of eastern France.

BOLSHEVIK DEFENDED AT LABOR CONFERENCE

Are Helping Bring Revolution
In Germany, Delegate Tells
British Party

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—At the joint conference of the Trade Union Congress and Labor Party at Nottingham, Mr. Arthur Henderson moved the proposal, which was adopted, to establish a Labor Institute in London at a cost of £300,000. He said that between 750,000 and 1,000,000 bona-fide members of British labor organizations have joined the ranks during the war.

At a meeting in the evening Mr. Huysmans, the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, expressed the opinion that if the moderate democratic war aims of the Labor party are presented at an International Labor Conference then the Labor Party in Austria and Germany will be compelled to declare their war aims and, if a general agreement transpired, the fighting would be paralyzed. The recent declarations made by the heads of the Governments of the Entente and America had made a greater impression on the German people than their press admitted. He declared that the first question must be disarmament.

The Bolshevik representative, Litvinoff, who followed, defended the conduct of the Bolsheviks. He hoped that even if peace does not result from the conferences at Brest-Litovsk, a revolution in Germany and "somewhere else" may come within the range of immediate possibilities. The reference to "somewhere else" was cheered.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, addressing the Women's Labor League at Nottingham today, suggested its fusion with the Labor Party on the basis of twenty-five per cent of female representation on the National Executive.

Subsequently it was proposed that the Women's Labor League cease to exist as a separate organization.

The Weather

Fine cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 45.1 and the minimum 24.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 44.8 and 18.9.

AUSTRIAN STRIKES ARE CALLED OFF; QUIET RESTORED

Men, Placated By Govern-
ment, Are Going Back
To Work

REFORM PROMISED

Chief Of Staff Declares
War Is Not For
Conquest

WERE NATION-WIDE

Risings Spread Throughout
Empire; All Industry
Tied Up

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 23.—The strikes in Austria are coming to a conclusion. All is quiet at Budapest. The German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts has been suppressed owing to its outspoken comment on the situation in Austria.

The Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, has promised immediate attention to the reform of the suffrage and has threatened to dissolve Parliament if Count Tisza obstructs him.

The Chief of the Austrian General Staff in a soothing statement in a Viennese labor paper declares that neither the Government nor the army desires to obstruct peace, no one wishes for conquests or annexations, and he makes a strong plea for patience. He contends that the evacuation of the occupied territories in the East is a difficult problem, in consequence of the possibility of a lawless occupation of those territories by military deserters from Russia entailing very disastrous effects.

London, January 23.—Later reports show that the strike in Austria, which is now reported to be at an end, was even bigger than was at first indicated.

The Vienna correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung states that it commenced at the Daimler Motor Works at Wiener-Neustadt and spread like wildfire from factory to factory and town to town. By Thursday the great munition works, forndries and ironworks near Vienna were at a standstill. Hundreds of thousands of people took part in the demonstrations. There were no songs and no banners, only threats, grumbles and demands. Then the city tradespeople joined in. The power behind the movement was not Social-Democrat but a small party of Maximalists. Masses of strikers paraded the streets, calling not for bread but for peace.

The Vienna correspondent of the Tageblatt states that the strike spread beyond Lower Austria to Styria, Bohemia and Moravia and the trams and trains were stopped at Graz, Prague and Brunn.

NEW FOOD REGULATIONS IN LONDON STRINGENT

Two Meatless Days A Week
Decreed For Public
Places

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

"The New Public Meals Order institutes two meatless days a week and prohibits the consumption of milk except in tea, coffee, and cocoa, for which persons must carry their own sugar."

The following refer to some of the rationed articles:

Breakfast Lunch Dinner
Meat 0 3 3 Ozs.
Bread 3 2 2 Ozs.
Fats: One-third of an ounce for each meal.
The meat must be weighed including bone and uncooked.

Petrograd Murders Condemned By Soviet

Defeat Of Ukrainians And Cap-
ture Of Poltava Claimed
By Bolsheviks

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 22.—The Bolshevik report that their troops have defeated the Ukrainians at Poltava and captured that town.

The Soviet has condemned the murders of M. Shingariet and M. Kokoshkin.

Cleverly The Turks Got Their Ship Sunk

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 22.—(By wireless).
—A Turkish official communiqué reports:

In a clever attack the Goeben, Breslau and destroyers destroyed two monitors, a transport ship, signal station and numerous munition depots. The Breslau was mined and sunk.

A German official communiqué states that the Goeben only grounded lightly.

London, January 22.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Details of the engagement with the Goeben and Breslau show that our destroyer Lizard was patrolling northward of the Island of Imbros when she sighted the Breslau and Goeben going northward.

The Lizard gave the alarm and opened fire. The enemy vessels replied at a range of 11,000 yards without hitting her.

The Goeben now sighted the British monitors in Kusu Bay and engaged them, the Breslau continuing to engage the Lizard, which was prevented from closing to torpedo range by the enemy's accurate fire.

The destroyer Tigress arrived and both the British destroyers made an effort to cover our monitors by a smoke-screen but both monitors were hit and sunk.

The destroyers then followed the enemy.

An explosion was observed when the Breslau was six miles southward of Kephala. This was followed by three more explosions and she sank in ten minutes.

The Goeben continued southwards. Four enemy destroyers were then sighted, coming out of the Dardanelles, supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The Tigress and Lizard immediately engaged the enemy destroyers, which retired up the Straits. One of them was hit repeatedly and set on fire.

Our aircraft forced the Goeben to make for the Dardanelles. In turning she hit a mine and steamed slowly into the Dardanelles escorted by enemy seaplanes and destroyers. Our aircraft repeatedly attacked her and obtained two direct hits when she was off Chanak. The Goeben was now damaged so badly that she steered towards the shore and beached herself at the end of Nagara Point, where our seaplanes made two more direct hits on her.

In fighting the enemy seaplanes one of our machines is missing.

The batteries at Cape Hilles now opened fire on Tigress and Lizard, which had followed the Goeben, but owing to the activity of the aircraft they proceeded to rescue the survivors of the Breslau. During these operations the periscope of a submarine was sighted and the work of rescue was interrupted while the destroyers hunted the submarine.

The survivors of the Breslau expressed dislike of the Turks and stated that they hoped to be sent back to Germany when the Goeben returned to Constantinople after this raid.

Our aircraft reported on Monday that the Goeben had not changed her position and we are still bombing that vessel.

Prisoner Of Germans To Tell Experiences

Mr. Kremer To Talk On His 14 Months In Reprisals Camp

Experiences in the German reprisals camps during fourteen months of internment by the enemy will form the theme of a talk to be given next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock by Mr. Kremer of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The lecture will be given under the patronage of the "Comité de l'Alliance Française" in the Hall of the French Municipality. Mr. Kremer was seized at Ypres and taken prisoner by the Germans and had any number of interesting things happen to him during the time he was held by his captors.

NANCHANG Y.M.C.A. GETS LARGE BUILDING SITE

China Press Correspondence
Nanchang, Jan. 19.—The Nanchang Y.M.C.A. has just concluded the purchase of a new piece of land on Shiao Chin Tai. The acquisition was made possible by the active co-operation of some two dozen officials and gentlemen. These men have openly expressed their approval of the association program saying that it is an important factor in the development of New China. The Association has now sufficient property for a new building and also a commodious athletic field. It is located near the center of the city close by the City Temple.

After the final examinations the school term closed yesterday with an informal reception. The English Club held its final meeting today. Plans for next year's club activities were discussed. Practically all of the Government Middle School students are leaving Nanchang this week to spend the New Year's vacation with their families.

BRITISH PRISON CAMPS APPROVED BY SWISS

Commission Finds Germans In India, Ceylon And Burma Well Treated

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Zurich, January 23.—The Swiss Red Cross Commission has returned from an inspection of the prisons and internment camps in India, Ceylon and Burma.

They report that they were received with the utmost courtesy by the British authorities, given the greatest freedom of movement and received petitions and listened to the complaints of the interned prisoners. They were finally invited to make suggestions for bettering the conditions of the camps.

The Commission found the camps placed in healthy situations and the rations were the same, often better, than those of the British guards. The Commissioners expressed the highest satisfaction with the cleanliness and hygiene of the camps which are provided with excellent bath-rooms, kitchens, concert rooms, theaters, reading rooms, gymnasiums, tennis and football grounds. Civil prisoners, most of whom were Germans, were placed in surroundings resembling comfortable family homes, well furnished with carpets, pictures, books, and pianos.

The Commission add that the interned prisoners unanimously declare that they are well treated and not a single complaint was received.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5:30:

1. Waltz—"La Fuite d'Amour".....Turney
2. One Step—"Down in Dear Old New Orleans".....Whidden
3. Waltz—"Claudine".....Luheta
4. One Step—"Red Wing".....L'Estrange
5. Waltz—"Indian Nights".....Adam
6. One Step—"Leg of Mutton".....Romberg

California Alumni Meet For Tea Party

The University of California Association gave a tea party yesterday afternoon at the Carlton in honor of Messrs. Julian Arnold, Luther M. Jee, Hong Haiang and Dr. Chang Yu-chuan, alumni of the University who are now in Shanghai in connection with the Tariff Revision Commission.

Mr. Arnold addressed his fellow alumni on the question of how to bring China more effectively to California, the gateway of the Western World.

Among the members present were Mr. F. W. Hadley, Dr. and Mrs. Fong F. Sec, Dr. Chang Mon-ling, and Messrs. W. E. Sauer, Otis Lee, A. J. Evers, C. P. Yin, J. Y. Lum, J. D. Bush and F. J. Raven.

"Pagliacci" Given

By Domino

"I was fascinated with 'Tosca,' 'Cavalleria' charmed me, and I went to the Olympic Theater last night confidently expecting to enjoy 'I Pagliacci.' Candidly I was disappointed. I could see only one really bright spot in the production, and that was Scamuzzi. He was splendid. From the moment he appeared in front of the curtain and in the singing of the wonderful 'Prologue' he demanded the biggest applause of the evening, he dominated the stage. While he was there things went happily enough; when he was absent, something was sadly wanting. His glorious voice rang out with most telling effect in all his numbers, and when they were concerted it was only Scamuzzi. He raised the performance to a standard that is bound to call for other excellent houses.

Mrs. C. N. Holwill was charming to look upon and her acting was delightfully dainty, but except in isolated passages her voice was not strong enough to sustain so heavy a part as 'Nedda.' Mr. J. W. Odell and Mr. H. L. Corbin both possess nice voices but neither seems to be quite familiar with the needs of grand opera. Mr. T. Casella made a satisfactory 'satisfactory' and his beautiful tenor voice gave the greatest pleasure.

"I Pagliacci" asks for a big chorus—and a big chorus is very difficult to manage. The grouping last night left a loophole for adverse criticism, and one had an unpleasant feeling that they were not as familiar with their work as in the two previous productions. The orchestra, under the magic baton of Maestro Alberti, rendered Leoncavallo's music well, even if at times it seemed too loud to allow the audience to hear the players.

At the conclusion of the opera "Pierrot's Dream" made a very popular re-appearance, and happier still was the fact that all the principals that made Mr. de Luca's ballet so successful on its first production were sustaining the roles they created.

As "Pierrot's" Miss Brodie again showed what a really excellent little actress she is. Miss Valentine as "The Comet" was fine, and then there was Miss E. Newcomb as "The Moon." If anything she danced better than ever. I doubt if she has ever been seen to do better work than she did last night—and that says a good deal. Mr. de Luca is an absolute artist to his finger tips, and that just accounts for his great portrayal of "Pierrot." The introduction of "Little Pierrot" was a happy idea, and it gave Mr. C. E. Whitmore an opportunity of showing what a clever dancer he undoubtedly is. Mr. T. Em. Lemiere was "Polichinelle" and the veteran knew how to act the part.

"The stars" Mrs. Mason; The Misses Agassiz, Craig, Garrett, V. Newcomb and Rees; and "Columbine"; Misses Billings, Elix, The Misses Cox and Milled all did excellent work and made a delightful background to the frontpiece provided by Mr. de Luca and his principals.

The next production of the opera and ballet will be tomorrow night at 8:15.

HANGCHOW COLLEGE GRADUATES NINE MEN

Reception, Play And Award Of Diplomas Feature Commencement Week

China Press Correspondence
Hangchow, January 20.—Commencement exercises held at the Hangchow Christian College on January 19 marked the close of the fifty-first year of work at this institution. Nine diplomas were awarded.

Other events of commencement week were the baccalaureate sermon of January 13, delivered by Rev. P. Z. Tsang of Hangchow, and the senior reception given at President Stuart's residence on the evening preceding the day of graduation.

The commencement ceremony was attended by 300 to 400 local guests as well as a number from other points. The program carried out was as follows:

Processional. Faculty and Graduating Class.
Doxology.....Student's.
Invocation.....Rev. Sen Lan-din.
Scripture Reading.....Mr. Fang Dong-sen.
Opening Remarks.....

Pres. W. H. Stuart.
Vocal Quartet.....Selected.
Address.....Mr. Tsang Hien-shin.
Vice-Commissioner of Education for Chekiang.

Presentation of Diplomas.
Presentation of Athletic and Oratorical Awards.

Prayer and Benediction.....Rev. J. H. Judson.
This program was followed by a tea-reception which enabled visitors and graduates to come together. After this intermission Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" was presented by the members of the graduating class and was thoroughly enjoyed by both Chinese and foreign guests.

This year's class consists of nine men: Su Dzen-shan, Ma Tsong-yu, Tong Kwe-sen, Dzen Yong-dien, Dzen Zao-len, Yao Zao-ven, Ma Wai-yun, Tawang Shu-teh, Tsu U-din. Three of these men will take up the teaching profession; two will become T.M.C.A. secretaries; two will enter business; while two are as yet uncertain as to occupation.

A prominent and gratifying feature of the past year at Hangchow has been the rise and development of those fine extra-curriculum features of student life which are too often lacking in Chinese student groups. It is no small praise to the outgoing class to say that this growth is largely traceable to their perception and energy.

Schubert Program For Music Circle

Club Women To Hear Composer's Works At Astor House Today

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at five o'clock with Mrs. A. H. Hallam at the Astor House.

An interesting program on the life and works of Schubert has been prepared and music lovers of the Club who attend are promised a treat. The program is as follows:

- A Short Sketch of Schubert's Life.....Mrs. Roberts
"The Wanderer".....Mrs. GMI
"By the Sea".....Mrs. Bradley
Duet, "Alfonso and Estrella," Op. 69.....Mrs. Tewksbury and Mrs. Myers
"Hark! Hark! the Lark"—"Death and the Maiden".....Mrs. Isherwood
Schubert's Serenade.....Mrs. Darell
Drake and Mr. J. Evans
"The Erl King".....Mr. Darell Drake
Piano Solo, "Impromptu" Op. 90.....Mrs. Darell Drake

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakul M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 30
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Feb. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Feb. 2
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 25
Per C.M. s.s. China Jan. 29

THE editor of a well-known magazine in response to an inquiry said: "There is no better investment in the country for a small sum than a savings bank account, and you will make no mistake in keeping your money there until you accumulate a larger amount."

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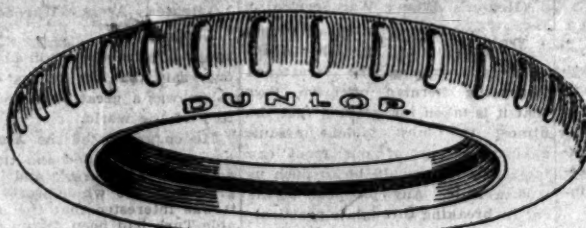
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History of Pneumonic Plague in 1910 Shows Steps Necessary To Prevent Its Spread

Report Of International Conference Held At Mukden Gives Detailed Analysis Of Scourge And Recommendations For Its Prevention And Conquest

What is the pneumonic plague?

At the time of the first great outbreak of the disease in Manchuria and China in 1910-11, in which epidemic nearly 50,000 people died, an International Plague Conference was called to Mukden by the Chinese Government. Delegates from eleven countries, scientific men of high ability, gathered to consider the above question and to draw conclusions which might be of benefit in case of future outbreaks.

At the conclusion of the conference in April, 1911, a list of forty-five resolutions was passed recommending steps which should be taken in the event of an epidemic of pneumonic plague. Some of the resolutions follow:

"That past epidemic arose in a region which has been associated for years with outbreak of pneumonic and bubonic, but sufficient evidence is not forthcoming with regard to its precise origin."

"Systematic investigations should be made as to whether epidemic disease occurs among tarbagans and other rodents, and if such exists, an accurate investigation should be made of the nature of the infection."

"The question of the occurrence of pneumonic plague in mules, donkeys and dogs should be made the subject of special study with regard to their liability to this infection. Although instances of this disease in these animals have been reported, the subject needs further study."

Better Sanitary Conditions

"A general improvement in the sanitary condition of cities and villages, especially with regard to overcrowding, is desirable. As soon as it shall become practicable, death certificates and notification of infectious disease by medical practitioners, educated to modern standards, should be instituted."

"When sporadic cases of pneumonic plague arise, the following measures should be put into operation, namely:

"a. Compulsory isolation of plague patients, suspected cases, and contacts; plague patients and suspect cases should wear proper masks."

"b. Notification of sick persons and of dead bodies found in houses or streets by house-to-house visitation. Bacteriological, and when practicable, pathological diagnosis should be made. A proper system of death registration should be established. A search for plague cases and corpses in the vicinity of towns and villages is important."

"c. Education of the public by lectures and the issue of pamphlets and handbills, explaining preventive measures in simple language."

"When the disease has assumed epidemic proportions, the following additional measures are desirable, namely:

"a. The establishment of sanitary cordons, when desirable, combined with strict medical inspection and quarantine for five days."

"b. As the aggregation of potentially infective units should, as far as possible, be limited, schools, churches, theaters, market places, etc., should be closed. Inns, tea houses and night refuges for beggars should be under very close inspection, as they have been shown to furnish most of the cases. Factories should be closed, unless arrangements can be made for the employees to live under supervision in or near the factory."

"c. Tram cars constitute a danger by bringing about an aggregation of potentially infective units, but rickshaws and cart traffic need not be stopped."

"d. Where a particular section of a community is alone infected, or is more severely infected than another, it is desirable to restrict the inhabitants to that particular section, and to prevent ingress from other parts of the community, so as to limit infection, and, in very severe epidemic, to divide communities into sections, to segregate the inhabitants in each section, and to enforce quarantine regulations."

Isolation Hospitals Needed

The resolutions further urge the need for permanent isolation hospitals and for contact quarantine stations, so constructed and managed as to secure early detection of cases of plague and, as far as possible, individual separation.

Clothing and bedding of patients and contacts should be thoroughly disinfected and also houses and cars wherein the disease has been. Spillings and sputum should be disinfected with carbolic acid, if possible with soap or alkaline coal-tar products (creolins), while other disinfectants are chlorine of lime, slaked lime, formalin and perchloride of mercury. Steam boiling, prolonged soaking in disinfectant solution, or burning should be used in case of clothes and bedding, etc.

Professor D. Zabolotny, Russian delegate, stated that pneumonic plague had been found to be endemic in Mongolia and Manchuria since 1898. It prevailed during the autumn and winter months.

"The principal cause of the origin of the epidemic," he said, "is the agglomeration of people in houses under unsanitary conditions." Overcrowding, by favoring the inhalation of infective matter, plays the principal role in the spread of pneumonic plague from man to man."

"The infection attacks the lungs, usually by inhalation and death occurs in from 18 hours to four days, but the duration of the disease is usually less than two days."

As to its symptoms, as recorded in the report, the disease usually begins with chilly sensations, but a distinct rigor generally does not occur. Epistaxis is generally not present. There is headache, loss of appetite, an increased pulse rate and fever. Within from 24 to 36 hours after the onset the temperature has usually reached 103 to 104 degrees and the pulse 110 to 130 or more beats per minute. A cough, not usually painful, usually appears about 24 hours after the first symptoms. Expectoration is at first scanty, but soon becomes abundant and from mucus becomes shortly blood tinged, becoming thinner and finally of a bright red color at which time it contains enormous numbers of plague bacilli. The patient usually does not suffer greatly except from anxiety but in the later stages respiration becomes greatly increased and for several hours before death the patient frequently gasps for air. These are the more apparent developments in the disease.

Treating on the prognosis and treatment of the disease Dr. Richard P. Strong, American delegate, stated that in no case in which the bacteriological diagnosis was complete was there a recovery, while no method of treatment seemed in any way successful.

At the conclusion of the Conference Dr. Arthur Stanley, Shanghai Health Officer, who was a delegate to the Conference and who with three others had charge of the publication of the report, wrote a connected narrative based on the testimony presented before the delegates. This gives a comprehensive and succinct record of the measures employed to combat the epidemic. The narrative, in part, follows:

Measures Employed To Combat The Epidemic

"Measures preventive of plague are difficult to put into operation in any country where plague suddenly breaks out; and this was especially the case in China, owing to the general absence of knowledge regarding modern sanitation both among the people and the officials, who found themselves quite unprepared for an epidemic of such appalling virulence. As no such epidemic of exclusively pneumonic plague had taken place in modern times, the lack of sanitary precautions, which could readily be put into practice, was to some extent excusable and the subsequent success of the campaign all the more creditable not only to the officials responsible but to the intelligence of the people, who, after a period of active resistance to measures which involved self-sacrifice, wholeheartedly assisted the sanitary authorities. Modern hygiene has no place in the old Chinese system of the medical art. As in Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, the people in Manchuria at first resisted plague-preventive measures. It may be noted that most of the natives of Manchuria lead simple, rustic lives, with little knowledge of the outside world."

"As the conference considered the epidemic chiefly from the point of view of the future, the testimony regarding the measures actually taken to combat the past epidemic was somewhat meager and lacking in details."

"In view of the entire absence of bubonic cases of plague throughout the epidemic and no infection being found among some 50,000 rats examined for plague in Manchuria, the measures for combating the epidemic were largely applicable to the pneumonic form of plague only, the troublesome question of dealing with rats being eliminated."

Prophylactic Inoculations

"The detailed consideration of the question of prophylactic inoculation was undertaken by a special committee of the bacteriological and pathological section. Here, therefore, it will only be necessary to refer to the practical application of the resources of the bacteriological laboratory for prophylactic purposes. The use of killed cultures of the plague bacillus was rather general, as is shown from the fact that the Chinese Government is reported to have spent \$100,000 on these products. Plague vaccination was offered to the public free of charge in most places where plague broke out. There can be no doubt that the death, early in the epidemic, of Dr. Jackson, who was injected once with some two-year-old Bombay 'vaccine,' which gave practically no reaction, had a deterrent effect on the subsequent use of protective inoculation; while, after several of those who had been 'vaccinated' with recent 'vaccine' had fallen victims to pneumonic plague, many relied almost exclusively on the use of the mask for protection."

"From the evidence presented, it was not possible to draw definite conclusion as to the value of protective inoculation against plague pneumonia; but the general opinion was that the infection was too massive when the lungs were involved for the ordinary methods at present in use to be of much value. The method of inoculation which received most approval was to give an injection corresponding to 6 milligrams of dead bacilli subcutaneous."

ly, followed after eight days by double that quantity."

"Regarding hypersusceptibility to infection immediately following protective inoculation, no positive evidence was given which tended to show that there was a negative phase following the use of 'vaccines.' No new facts were brought out regarding either local or constitutional effects produced by vaccines and sera from different sources. Neither from the testimony given could conclusions be drawn as to the value of antipneumonic serum as a prophylactic against plague pneumonia, either given alone or with 'vaccine,' but the opinion was expressed that the use of serum on a large scale for prophylactic purposes was prohibitive on account of costliness. The use of serum combined with 'vaccine' was little used and not generally recommended."

Measures Limiting Intercommunication

"When plague broke out in a town, all communications were, as far as possible, cut off from the infected district. When the outbreak assumed epidemic proportions, it was found necessary to close public meeting places such as theaters, fairs, churches, and schools. The most of the cases of plague came from inns, lodging houses, tea houses, and beggar resorts, these places were kept under constant medical supervision or closed, and the occupants transferred to extemporized night refuges and eating houses. Public processions were stopped."

"As it was practically impossible to stop the rickshaw and cart traffic, inspection and disinfection was done so as to limit the traffic as much as possible. In Mukden the rickshaws which had been inspected were given flags to carry. At Dairen, during the epidemic period, coolies were not allowed to use rickshaws or tram cars. In Harbin the workers of large factories lived under supervision in or near the factory specially segregated; otherwise the factory was closed."

"The division of towns into sections and the segregation of the inhabitants in each section with the enforcement of quarantine regulations was found to be of value for limiting the infection. This was especially true in Fuchiatien, which was divided into four sections, each inhabitant, when outside, being required to wear colored badge around the arm, corresponding to the section in which he lived, and a special permit being required for him to leave that section."

Sanitary Education Of The People

"The education of the people by means of public lectures and the issue of pamphlets, posters, and popular bulletins, explaining in simple language the nature of the disease and the measures to prevent its spread and urging all to help the authorities by notifying cases, was found of great value. In Mukden a 'plague' newspaper was published daily which contained news regarding the general progress of the epidemic and the meaning of the preventive measures. The general newspaper press proved of value in spreading news of the progress of the epidemic and the preventive measures, so that people in other places, being forewarned, were better prepared to protect themselves. This tended to make the sanitary authorities and the people work together."

The Establishment Of Hospitals

"Early isolation of the first cases and of persons who had been in contact with them was found to stop the spread of pneumonic plague with the greatest ease, except in places like Fuchiatien, where, owing to the difficulty of guarding the city wall, there was a continual influx of sick from infected surrounding villages. Hospitals were established wherever any considerable number of cases occurred. In Mukden a temple was rapidly converted for the reception of plague cases, pending the erection of wooden barracks. It was early recognized that separate isolation was necessary for the comparatively large number of cases suspected of plague, before the diagnosis could be confirmed by bacteriological examination. The extremely rapid, fatal termination of cases of pneumonic plague (average duration: one to one and one-half days) gave rise to entirely new hospital requirements. It was found best to place the suspected cases in separate rooms near the wards where plague cases were. At first the tendency was to have the plague hospital too far away from the town, which unnecessarily increased the difficulties of transport. As a rule large numbers of patients were placed together, as the onset of the epidemic was too rapid to permit of the ideal plan of individual isolation. Experience showed that the Chinese made good nurses. The difficulties under which the hospitals were erected were often very great on account of snow and the frozen ground."

Establish Quarantine Stations

"Early in the epidemic it was recognized that the main problem of prevention was the limitation of the movements of coolies in the incubation period of plague. Quarantine stations for persons who had been in contact with cases of plague were therefore instituted. These contact quarantine stations, where suitable buildings which could be converted to their use were not available, were mostly buildings of a barrack-like nature divided by partitions as far as possible. The quarantine period varied from five to seven days. In Fuchiatien and in places along the Russian railway wagons were used and they were found to possess the following advantages, namely: readily procurable, movable, easily fitted up with bunks at the ends, easily ventilated and heated, and easily disinfected by turning a locomotive steam pipe into them. In Mukden there was a contact quarantine station in each of the sanitary districts. The inmates of these stations were medically inspected, temperature and pulse being

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(Continued on Page 4)

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Oriental Claims Tls. 42,654;
Managers For Plaintiff Also
Agents For A Defendant

A claim for Tls. 42,654.50 was brought by the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., against four insurance companies yesterday in the British Supreme Court. The claim is for market value of cotton destroyed in the fire at the company's godowns on the night of October 14. A feature of the case was that the managers of the plaintiff concern are also agents for one of the companies sued.

The insurance companies against whom the case is brought are the Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., represented in court by Mr. R. N. Macleod, the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., represented by Mr. John Hays, and the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., represented by Mr. E. W. Godfrey. Mr. Duncan McNeill appeared for the plaintiff. The case came before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge.

Addressing the court, Mr. McNeill stated that he had been instructed since issuing the writ that two of the defendant companies had accepted the liability and paid the amounts claimed, these being the South British and Yangtze companies. He therefore applied for leave to amend the writ.

Mr. Godfrey stated that with regard to the Employers' Liability Co., for whom he appeared, the position was that Messrs. Arnold Bros., who were the managers of the Oriental Cotton Co., also represented, as agents, the Employers Liability Co. As they could not act in a dual capacity certain instructions were given by telegram from the head office to Mr. O'Neill to act in the matter. Mr. Godfrey said his original instructions were to appear and ask for pleadings, but a telegram had been received from the head office yesterday morning reading:—"Oriental—We will follow action South British other merchants cotton also in other matters of claim, but we must be consulted before legal proceedings. We think most reasonable course is to arbitrate if insured and all companies agree." In consequence, Mr. Godfrey continued, he would ask for the return day to be adjourned, as his instructions were somewhat ambiguous and placed him in a very difficult position.

Mr. McNeill said he had no objection to the adjournment.

"What about Mr. Macleod?" asked the court.

"I ask for pleadings in the ordinary way," said Mr. Macleod.

"It seems to me that I cannot deal with Mr. Godfrey's and Mr. Macleod's application at the same time," said the court.

Mr. Macleod then said he would not object to the adjournment and, as Mr. McNeill stated that he understood another writ issued by the same plaintiff was returnable next Thursday, the court set the case for that day, saying that order would be made for striking out the names of the companies which have accepted liability.

News Brevities

Judgment in the case of Li Kih-seng v. Messrs. W. H. Keeble and H. Rumford, of Keeble, Rumford and Co., will be delivered today in the British Supreme Court.

The promotion of Captain C. M. Manners, formerly of the Hian Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Co., to the rank of Major, dated from October last, is announced. Mr. Manners is now performing special duty in Shanghai.

Baron Fujimura, manager of the Shanghai office of the Mitsui and Co., has been elected to the board of directors of the company. He will remain at his local office.

A hot fire in a cotton cleaning and ginning mill at JG 106-7 Ward Road gave the Nos. 1 and 2 companies of the Brigade a stiff hour and a quarter's work early yesterday morning. The fire, which was reported at 12.56 a.m., damaged the property badly, the flames making swift progress among the loose cotton. The mill, consisting of converted Chinese dwellings, was situated in the midst of a block of dwellings. It was insured for Tls. 5,000. The cause of the outbreak is being closely investigated.

The Reverend A. L. Warnshuis, D.D., the National Evangelistic Secretary, who has just recently returned from the United States, will address the American Song Service next Sunday afternoon at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 o'clock. The following Sunday Mr. Sherwood Eddy who has been two years at the front working among the soldiers and the past year in the States helping to raise the \$52,000,000 for the Y.M.C.A. will address the Song Service.

The embezzlement charge brought against Mr. J. MacDonell by the MacDonell, Chow Corporation is to come before United States Court for China today.

American Consul-General Miller, accompanied by his wife and family, left Seoul for Tokyo last Saturday evening, it is reported.

Reports from Korea tell of much suffering and many deaths because of the terrific cold. In Seoul more than forty persons have been found frozen to death and the Salvation Army has established soup kitchens for the alleviation of suffering among the destitute.

Dr. T. Kitajima, an expert on infectious disease, left Seoul last Saturday for Peking to assist the Chinese authorities in the suppression of the plague in Shansi.

The Japanese Cruiser Chiyoda, Maru, under command of Rear-Admiral Yamaoka, left port yesterday for a cruise on the Yangtze.

A Chinese riding in a ricksha on the Amoy Road was held up and robbed of some clothing at about 8.40 o'clock last night. One of the men had what appeared to be a nickel-plated revolver. No arrests were made.

Will Give Lecture On How To Prolong Life

How to preserve youth and prolong life will be the theme of a lecture to be given by Madame Barbara M. Mosolova at the Russian Assembly Hall tomorrow evening. The lecture, which is to be in Russian, will begin at 9 o'clock and will be illustrated by lantern slides. Admission tickets may be obtained from Mr. A. M. Celisnovo, care of The Russo-Asiatic Bank, at the Russian Post Office and at the Russian Assembly Hall.

Madame Mosolova, who is a pupil of the celebrated Professor Metchnikoff, is also an honorary member of the Japanese society, "Long Life," in Tokio, and lectured extensively in Japan before coming to this country.

Atlas Of China

The second edition of the Complete Atlas of China, prepared by Mr. Edward Stanford for the China Inland Mission, has just made its appearance and a copy of it has been added to our book-shelf. The revised work is an improvement over the edition which appeared in August, 1908, and should prove a valuable atlas for teachers, students, merchants and missionaries.

The book contains separate maps of the eighteen provinces which constitute China proper and of the four great dependencies, together with an index to all the places given in the maps with the latitude and longitude of each place. All railways, telegraph stations, ports and Protestant missions depots are marked.

The work sells for 21 shillings and is obtainable in Shanghai at the China Inland Mission, 9 Woosung Road.

HOOVER IN CONTROVERSY

Washington, January 4.—Senator Reed, who was an active opponent of one-man food control has again attacked Food Administrator Hoover, declaring that he is usurping dictatorial powers.

Y.M.C.A. Basketball

Three spectacular and fast basketball games were staged last night at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. The Y.M.C.A. Training School Secretaries defeated the U.S. Navy five by a score of 49 to 16. The members of the association bettered the China Woo Athletic Association delegation by 23 to 7, while the Association High School won with a narrow margin of 22-21 from the Directors-in-Training.

The teams follow:
Y.M.C.A. High School—Liang, Sung, F. C. Yang, Pan, and B. C. Yang.
Directors-in-Training—Liu, Koo, Lee, Yang, and Wong.
Y.M.C.A. Members—Kao, Tau, Kao, Loh, and Wong.
China Woo—Liang, Chow, Yao, Wong, and Lai.
Y.M.C.A. Training School, Secretaries—McCloy, Tong, Siler, Hoh, and Hsu.
U.S. Navy—Draper, Morris, Stapler, Selby, and Neal.

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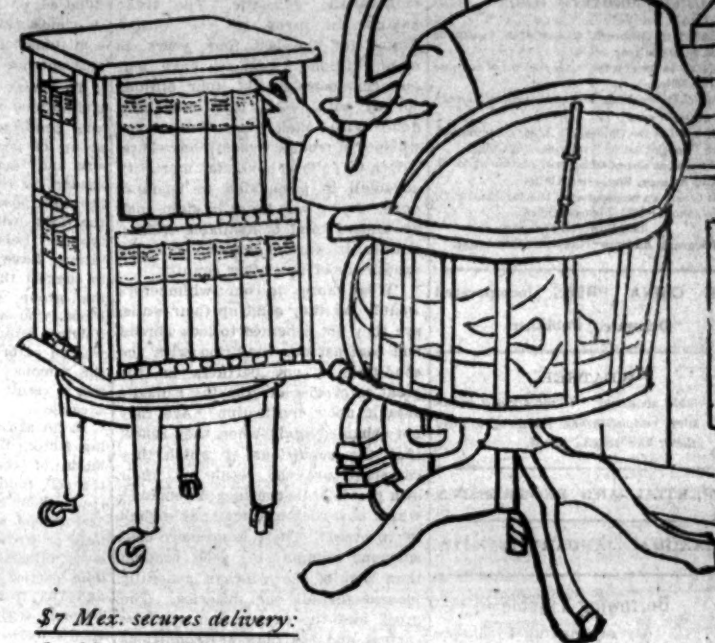
But the Encyclopædia Britannica has always been much more than a work of reference. Its articles are not designed only to be consulted by the inquirer in search of a particular piece of information. They are meant, also, to be read through, studied and enjoyed for the sake of the instruction and interest they afford. This has been the characteristic of the Encyclopædia Britannica from the beginning of its existence. The first edition, which appeared just 150 years ago, consisted of only three volumes, and was still far from being a perfect work of reference. There were many questions which it did not answer. But it enjoyed a great success, because its main articles upon the different arts and sciences were full and interesting treatises, from which the reader could obtain, not merely certain items of information, but also a grasp of the subject. In the course of successive editions the Encyclopædia Britannica has been perfected as a work of reference, until, in the 29 volumes of the present, 11th, edition the enquirer will find, and quickly find, the answer to any question that can reasonably be asked. But the fundamental characteristic of the Encyclopædia Britannica, as a book to be read and studied as well as to be consulted, has always been maintained.

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fact, a veritable library at his service. Were its articles on each subject collected together and published in the form of separate books of the usual size, they would make 15 books on industries and engineering, 17 books on law and politics, 9 on medicine, 7 on chemistry, 20 on plants and animals, 70 on the histories of all countries, 100 describing the countries and towns of the world, and so on. The whole contents of the new edition would fill 450 ordinary books of 300 pages each. The fullness of the individual articles on important subjects may be gathered from the fact that the article on English history contains 180,000 words; the article on French history 157,000 words; the articles on French literature and on English literature 60,000 words each; the article on architecture 105,000 words; the article on the art of the potter 85,000 words and 96 illustrations; the articles on cotton and cotton spinning 77,000 words; the article on psychology 87,000 words; the article on guns 60,000 words and 92 illustrations; the article on ship-building 185,060 words and 250 illustrations, etc.

Its Educational Value.

Since all these elaborate articles are written by the first living authorities, it is evident that the Encyclopædia Britannica possesses an educational value much beyond that of a work of reference only. It was, indeed, as part of its work for the spread of knowledge that the University of Cambridge undertook the publication of the present edition.

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The drawbacks to be expected from an encyclopedia written on such a scale are bulky volumes and a high price. By new and improved methods of manufacture, however, these drawbacks have been overcome, and in the "Handy Volume" issue of the 11th edition bulk is reduced to one-third and the price by 50 per cent.

In fulfilment of orders received in the regular course of the bookseller's trade—orders for single copies given from time to time over an indefinite period—it would be impracticable, in these days of high freight, to deliver the 29 volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica in China at the same low price as is paid for it by purchasers in the country of its manufacture. But it becomes possible to do so, if prospective purchasers in China combine to give their orders all at the same time, so that a considerable number of sets may be shipped together, and the whole shipment may be disposed of at a single stroke. Business done in this way is economical in more ways than one. The consignment shipped to China for prompt disposal has been duly received, and these sets are available at the same price as the purchaser pays on the other side of the Pacific. By the nature of the case the low price is good for a time only and refers not to the Encyclopædia Britannica in general, but solely to the copies composing this particular shipment.

If you have not seen the prospectus, and have not already written to ask for a copy, you should please do this at once. Price list and all particulars as to monthly payments will be sent with the prospectus.

Fill in this Coupon, tear it out, and post it to The Commercial Press, at any of its 50 branches throughout China, or to The Encyclopædia Britannica Corporation, 376 Canton Road, Shanghai. If you send it in an open envelope, it will go at printed matter rate.

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soon reaching the force of a gale
along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 25, 1918.

Borrowing Trouble

WHY they are having to decree
lightless nights for Broad-
way and workless days for mills
and factories all over America is a
question but slightly understood in
the Far East. Why the United
States, lavish in its production of
everything the world requires,
should suddenly find its large con-
sumers of population in want of coal
is a problem calculated to puzzle
even experts.

It would seem, indeed, that it is
not love that makes the world go
round; nor money, nor wine. It is
coal. Where formerly the mills
worked eight hours a day, they
have been working 24, and thus
they have been burning up three
times the quantity of fuel formerly
used. The demand for coal in cer-
tain industries suddenly became
trebled. The output of the mines
however could not be trebled as
quickly, especially when many of
the mining class were being taken
into the army. It is the same prob-
lem that confronted Great Britain,
and that still confronts Great
Britain.

Similarly, the one-way demand
on the railroads, that is, the
demand for eastward bound freight
cars overbalanced the demand for
westward bound space, causing a
further jam which in turn created
new difficulties for already over-
burdened railroads. The eastern
terminals became congested and the
lack of shipping tonnage prevented
the unloading and re-employment
of the freight cars.

Discussing this question in a
general way The New York Times
of December 13 reached the con-
clusion that the alarmists were bor-
rowing trouble, and that there was
nothing in the situation that could
not be easily remedied. Said The
Times:

"Take the case of the Fuel Ad-
ministrator, perhaps the most mov-
ing of all at the moment. Is it not
a wonder that he keeps his head
on his shoulders, considering the
demands which he denies? Yet the
fact is that, if he is at all re-
sponsible for the conditions, he has
mined, carried over the railways
and distributed among consumers
more coal than was ever supplied
before. In eleven months this year
the output of anthracite is four
million tons larger than all last
year, and 1,480,061 tons above the
maximum year of all time. There
has been recently some reduction
in the record-breaking output of
bituminous, and the operators are
loud in their protests that they
would provide more than people
could burn if the railways would
provide the cars. But more cars
are provided now than are moved.
If still more were provided, there
would be a double increase of the
congestion.

"Perhaps the next case is that of
the Food Administrator. It is easy
to check him up. There is not room
here to list all the crops which
have beaten the record in quantity.
There are a billion more bushels of
foodstuffs than last year. For the
three war years the value of the
farm products exceeds that of the
three pre-war years by more than
half. In this year of greatest
scarcity the value of farm products
is a mere twenty-one billion dollars.
Yet with all this excess of supply
the Food Administrator cannot
make it go around. It is the same
way with the distressed iron trade.
The production is world record-
breaking. The output for Novem-
ber is greater than for October. Yet

the iron famine breaks the hearts
of the factories.

"It is an old story that the traffic
over the railways, the measure of the
industrial activity in general, is at
top notch. Never in the history of
enterprise has so much business been
done at such low rates, and never
was there in sight so much more
business which cannot be done.
Could there be wanted better proof
that the railways have 'broken
down?' The foreign trade almost
outdoes the domestic. The trade
balance in favor of the United
States for the last four years is
eight billions, and we have lent
our customers nearly four billions
to buy with. All this has been
done with such ease that not a
whisper of trouble is heard anywhere.
Never was the commercial mortality
so small in proportion to business
done. Never was there in sight such
an unused total of available credits,
neither in our experience nor the
experience of any other country.

"What more do our whippersnaws
want? As they send up their walls,
are they not ashamed to look abroad
and contrast our condition with the
conditions of our partners in the
great enterprise of crushing Kultur's
assault upon civilization? Are they
not ashamed again when they reflect
that the conditions of which they
complain are the result of their
own previous ill-considered demands,
which now they are demanding shall
be reversed? There is no more con-
spicuous example of good conduct
than that of the railways, generally
blamed for all our miseries. The
proof and the explanation of these
curious and contradictory conditions
are spread on the first pages of the
report of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury. He implores Americans to un-
derstand and remember that we
are at war and should practice
economy. Wars, he says, may not be
won without bloodshed and sacrifice,
and the people should suffer them,
and see in their sufferings the call to
supreme effort. The reason why we
think we are starving amid plenty
is that we have expended our wants
faster than the supply of goods. The
consumption is more marvellous than
the production. There would be too
much of everything if only we would
use no more than we formerly used
without suffering for lack. There is
no greater need of the moment than
that we should forget our imaginary
troubles, think upon our mercies,
tighten our belts, and loosen our
pursesstrings for war uses.

War Time Wallops

The British newspapers that were
demanding Lloyd George's resignation
have calmed down since they have be-
gun to wonder who would take his
place.—Kansas City Star.

Russia appears to be making scram-
bled history.—Chicago Daily News.

One of the first things the Russian
anarchists have discovered in Petro-
grad is that the worst thing about free
food is that there's never enough of
it to go around.—New York Morning
Telegraph.

The German Imperial Chancellor is
getting to be a procession.—Albany
Journal.

Now that Villa is moving, suppose
we search for his German bankers?—
Wall Street Journal.

Russia is said to need education
badly. New York has some Bolshevik
teachers it could spare.—New York
World.

Davey And Jacob And John

(By Stanley J. Quinn, in The New
York Tribune)

Davey
"Down to my ancient haven
The gallant ships they come;
Broken and bent, with their spirits
spent,
Shattered and torn and dumb.
And I curse the prowling, steel-
sheathed sharks
That gloat on murdered boners,
For the sea was clean of the sub-
marine
When I was Davey Jones."

Jacob
"When I sailed forth in my sloop-
o'-war
To face the task assigned,
An honest foe gave blow for blow,
Which I returned in kind.
The great green sea had a chivalry
Which the sinking Hun disdains;
It was gun for gun, and the best man
won.
When I was Jacob Jones."

John
"Times may change, but the change-
less sea
Knows only the old, old way.
A stab in the dark may reach its
mark;
It never can win the day!
The proudly free will rule the sea
Till the Hun his shame alone;
For the lads in blue are as staunchly
true
As when I was John Paul Jones.
Said John Paul Jones to Jacob Jones
On Glory's star-strewn height:
"Lift up your eyes—the flag still
flies!
They've only begun to fight!"

How The Italian Army Stamps Out Epidemics

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

We hear much of the brotherhood
of men and the value of co-operation
and mutual helpfulness, but from a
sanitary point of view it takes ex-
tremely good neighbors to be better
than none. The mere contact, the
elbowing against each other of a few
hundred or thousand human beings,
is almost absolutely safe to "start
something" and that something un-
pleasant, an epidemic.

The great enemy of all the earlier
civilizations and of our later colonies
was pestilence. Just as soon as a
group of people reached a sufficient
size and density of population to
render division of labor and social
progress possible, it "blew up" from
the inside with smallpox or plague or
typhus. Indeed, certain lost san-
itararians have been irreverent enough
to suggest that what really scattered
the group of survivors from the
Flood, who were swarming and multi-
plying around the Tower of Babel,
was an outbreak of cholera, and that
the famous "confusion of tongues"
was a result of dispersion instead of
a cause.

In an army camp all these crowd-
ing factors that breed epidemics, pol-
lution of the air, contamination of
the soil, fouling of the water supply,
reach their highest pitch of potency.
The troops are crowded together in
huts or tents, the soil is polluted in
every direction around, and its infec-
tions carried everywhere upon thou-
sands of tramping feet. The wells
become cesspools and the streams
open sewers.

As most of these factors are aggra-
vated by heat, the Italian Senate, or
Army Medical Service, was faced at
the beginning of the war by a very
serious problem, and perhaps from
that very fact it attacked it in a
most thorough-going and workman-
like manner. The first and most im-
mediate threatening danger was the
great "war fever," typhoid. "Car-
riers" of the germs were, of course,
present in every regiment, and sev-
eral small local epidemics began in
the training camps in the earlier
months of the war, just as happened
in the French camps during the same
period, only on a much smaller and
milder scale.

But the sanitary authorities had
been forging their weapon industri-
ously in the laboratories, and before
the disease could make any serious
headway they were ready with a sup-
ply of that greatest boon of the mod-
ern army medical department, the
anti-typhoid vaccine. This was thor-
oughly and systematically used upon
every mother's son in the camps and
upon every batch of recruits as they
were called to the colors, with the
result that the spread of the disease
stopped as if by magic, and by the
end of the first year of war a case
of typhoid had become a rarity in the
Italian military hospitals.

This may not sound very exciting,
but as a matter of cold, practical fact
from tables based upon all previous
military experience, this meant the
saving of three to five lives out of
every hundred soldiers each year of
the war, which, as Italy has over
three million men mobilized, means
the prevention of 100,000 to 150,000
deaths a year—a loss of fighting
material which even the merest gen-
eral line officer ought to be able to
appreciate.

But this was not all the benefit
from this wonder-working vaccine.
Its fame spread abroad throughout
the land. The wives and mothers of
the soldiers learned that their men
in the army camps were strong and
well through the hottest weather,
while their children at home sickened
and died of the "calentura"—the
summer fever. Why shouldn't they
have the benefit of this magic charm?
With the result that not a few
civilian doctors asked for and ob-
tained supplies of vaccine from the gov-
ernment and inoculated their patients
and families.

Several of my non-medical friends
in Rome spoke to me with surprise
and delight of the way in which the
summer fevers that used to rage in
the little seashore or mountain vil-
lages where they spent their vaca-
tions had almost disappeared, and the
flies with them. The same happy
change has taken place in most of
the populations behind the lines all
along the western front, as the result
of active campaigns of vaccination
and cleaning up by the army doctors
and sanitarians in order to make
doubly safe the health of the troops.
This was expertly backed up by the
relief organizations of the Red Cross
type. One sanitary unit of the Eng-
lish Quakers alone vaccinated over
27,000 Belgian villagers and peasants.
This disposed of the typhoid
menace, but dysentery and summer
flux and camp diarrhoea still re-
mained. These are carried chiefly in
three ways—by polluted water, by
filthy latrines soiling the feet and
clothing and hands of the men and
thus carrying the infection to food
and by flies who work the same line
of transport by aeroplane.

The water risk was tackled either
by piping in water from unpolluted
streams higher up in the mountains
wherever this was feasible, or by
chlorination of local well and stream
water with bleaching powder. All up
and down the lines are strung the
series of double tanks, or two large
casks side by side, in one of which
the water is mixed with bleaching
powder and then, when sterilization

is complete, drawn over to the other.
The sterilized water is then hauled
on mule carts or in motor tanks up
the mountain roads to the first and
second line trenches for the supply
of the troops.

One of the greatest practical diffi-
culties with the use of chlorinated
water in the beginning is the over-
coming of the not unnatural repug-
nance of peasants and other unedu-
cated troops to drinking water which
has been "doped" in any way, par-
ticularly if they happen to get a
mouthful of "unfinished" water which
still tastes strongly of chloride of
lime.

But the Italian sanitarians have
one practical advantage, and that is,
all the fighting is up in the moun-
tains, and the mountains in the Sum-
mer and Fall, the only seasons in
which campaigning is possible, are
extremely dry. Even the mountain
streams almost dry up, and the
famous Carso, for instance, and the
Bainsizza and other plateaus are
utterly waterless for miles and miles.
So that the soldiers have no choice;
they must drink the water delivered
to them by the water-carts or go
without, and they very quickly over-
come their prejudice and find that
the water is pure and wholesome,
and that even if they occasionally get
a cask which has a slight metallic
or salty taste it will do them no harm.

I asked one of the sanitary officers
whether they had any difficulty in
getting the men to drink chlorinated
water. "Oh, no," he said, "some-
times they are a little surprised at
first, but they soon get accustomed.
Besides, there is nothing else, and
they are most thirsty."

In the matter of the latrines, the
climate is rather in their favor, for
the heat and absence of rain in the
summer and fall makes the soil dry,
porous and thirsty. So that by dig-
ging a good large pit or tank, say, 10
by 20 feet, or better still, a pair of
them, one apportioning into the other,
and then lining them with cement up
to within about two feet of the level
of the ground—and the Italians are
masters at cement work of all sorts

and flushing the latrines down once
or twice a day, they set up an active
septic-tank fermentation. This breaks
up the waste matters and the over-
flow of water soaks away harmlessly
and odorlessly into the soil.

This leaves only the fly as a car-
rier of infection and the septic tank
latrines cut off nearly two-thirds of
his chance of infecting himself. All
that remains to be done is to attack
him from the other end, that is to
say, make war upon and break up his
breeding places. These, as every one
now knows, are simply and solely,
first, manure heaps; second, garbage
dumps or dirt heaps. Here again
the Italian climate and Italian
methods of agriculture come to the
aid of the sanitarian. Intensive or
garden methods of culture mean that
there are patches of bare or fresh-
turned soil open the whole summer
through, upon which manure can be
spread without damage to growing
crops. Also, the manure has a high
commercial value in the eyes of the
thrifty Italian *contadino*, and he is
delighted to have the army transport
wagons haul out every two or three
days and distribute on his land all
accumulations of manure.

In fact, he is often willing to come
to the horse lines of the cavalry and
transport camps and haul away the
manure himself. When once spread
upon cultivated soil in a hot, dry
climate, it dries so quickly that no
flies can possibly breed in it. Even
if they laid their eggs there wouldn't
be moisture enough to hatch them.
Garbage dumps are either disposed
of in the same way, or else where
this is not feasible, they are mixed
with the coarser and lighter manure
or other dry wastes about the camp,
forked over once or twice to dry
them, then a little kerosene poured
on them and set on fire. The net
result of all this is that not merely
nearly all Italian hospitals, but most
Italian camps are almost completely
"flyless towns." I never was in a
community of half the size in Sum-
mer, let alone in a camp, where this
filthy, dangerous pest was so delig-
hfully conspicuous by his absence.

Why Am I In It?

(From the Saturday Evening Post)

"Why am I in it? Why should I
want to go to the wars? I don't have
to go. The Draft Law doesn't apply
to me. Why should I feel impelled to
offer myself to cross the ocean at the
risk of being torpedoed and drowned,
to squat in a wet ditch half full of
muddy water, to be continually shot
at, and to eat irregularly badly served
meals?"

Is it "to make the world safe for
democracy"? It is not, for I don't
know any more than you do what that
phrase means. I am not certain that
democracy ought to be made safe.
Let it take a chance with the rest of
us. If it deserves to survive it will.
Is it to give Poland autonomy or to
erect the Jugo-Slavs into a free and
independent state? You know it is
not.

I sit here at my desk writing and
I have only to turn my head and look
about the room to know the answer
to my question. I am in my home.
The curtains are drawn. The rain is
beating heavily and steadily against
the panes. It is a cold, raw, wet
night outside. A fire is burning
warmly and brightly on the hearth.
The room is snug and gay and warm.
At a reading table, under the soft
rays of a lamp, my son, much dis-
heveled, is turning Cicero's orations
against Catiline from the Latin into
what he fondly imagines is English.
His mother is on the other side of the
table, reading or sewing; I can't see
which. A little wisp of a smile is on
her face. Here are peace and con-
tent. Here is my home that I have
worked for and sweated for, a place
of refuge in a much troubled about
and disordered world. I am willing

to squat in a ditch in France and
fight to make that secure. I must.
There are thousands and tens of
thousands of homes like mine all over
this broad and fertile continent. Mine
is possible because other men have
made theirs possible. We are all
together in this thing. The peace,
the freedom, the right to live our own
lives in our own way—all these
essentials to a happy and unrestricted
development and life hang upon our
helping one another. We are mutu-
ally concerned in fighting yellow fever,
typhoid—any contagious disease. We
make people keep their alleys clean,
cover their garbage pails, put oil on
mosquito breeding ponds. We pro-
tect ourselves against bad neighbors.
When I come right down to cases,
that is why I am ready to get into
this thing and leave my home, in-
terrupt my pleasant occupation, reduce
by four-fifths the sum of money on
which my family must live.

The Lord knows I don't hanker
after a military career. I am not
going to the wars for love of soldier-
ing or because I like the army. To
be absolutely on the dead level, I
think it is a dull life and a narrowing
one. It teaches you the virtue of
obedience, but obedience is one of
the virtues, in my opinion, that can
be easily overdone. Carried too far
it cramps your style.
I am going in because I see it clearly
as a duty, and I shall be glad to
get out just as soon as the job is
ended as it must be ended. I am
willing to stay on until the German
will is thoroughly taught his lesson. I
have talked around with most of the
fellows in my part of the country who
have been drafted or who have volun-
teered and they feel about it just as
I do.

The Little One-Star Flag

By Damon Runyon

Oh, I used to hear the family
In the house across the way—
A father, and a mother, and a child,
And, Oh, the noise they used to make;
They'd keep the neighborhood awake—
I sometimes used to think they'd drive me wild!
I glanced across the way the other day;
It seemed too quiet over there, by far.
And hanging in the window of the house across the way
Is a little flag which bears a single star!

There's a Service Flag in Broadway,
And it flaunts two thousand stars.
Oh, it swings there to the glory
Of the soldiers and the tars.
But no star there in its beauty
Tells of stronger Love and Duty
Than the little one-star flag across the way.

Oh, I used to see them waiting
In the house across the way—
The mother, and a little girl, so sweet.
And, Oh, the way they used to shout;
And, Oh, the way they'd hurry out
When they saw Daddy coming up the street.
Now I miss the noise they made there as they played;
It seems too quiet over there by far—
Oh, they're watching from the window of the house across
the way
By the little flag that bears a single star!

There's a Wonder Flag in Wall Street,
Flying from a dizzy height,
Like a gorgeous patch of heaven
That was ripped from starry night.
But no star there in its beauty
Tells of stronger Love and Duty
Than the little one-star flag across the way.

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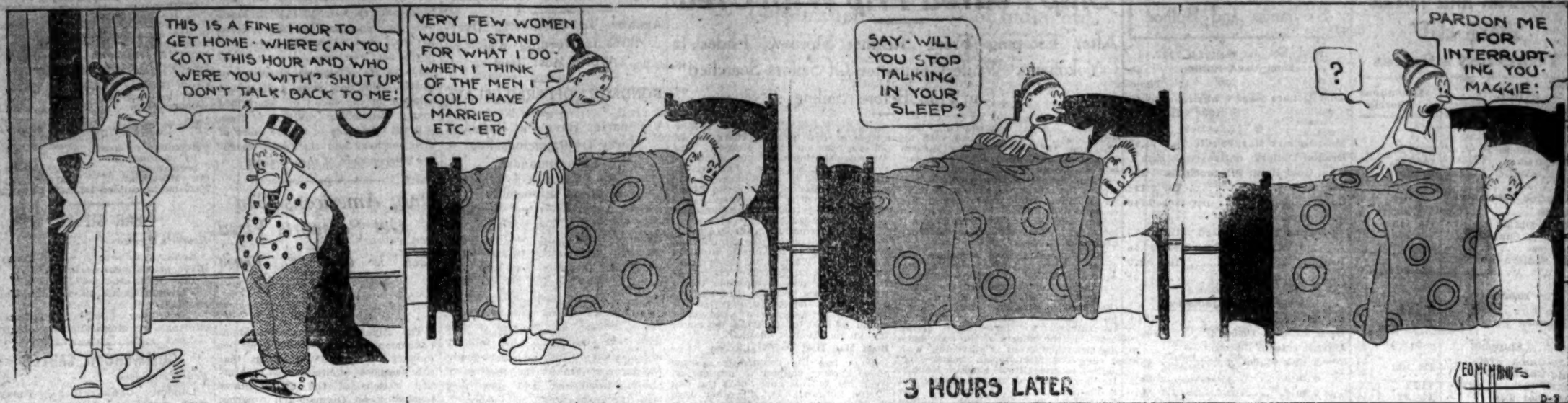
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Do The Japanese Swear?

By Saito Man
(Japan Advertiser)

Do the Japanese swear or do they not? A discussion on this subject arose between two old time residents and I have been asked the question, and my answer is: "No and Yea." It calls for a little explanation. A cynic may say that the Japanese have no sacred name worth swearing by. Anyhow the third commandment in the decalogue falls meaningless on the Japanese

ear. We do not swear either by heaven, earth or anything betwixt them. Ours is the politest language on earth, and how can we the descendants of the gods stoop to a silly, senseless and vulgar exclamatory form of speaking known in the Occident as swearing? Some one has said somewhere that he would make love in Italian, speak to a horse in Spanish and that English is the best language to use to a servant. I consider the remark

felicitous in regard to the English tongue, for in it the briefest and the least ornamental is the best English, such as "I love you" and "Come in," and typified by the writings of such authors as Addison, Swift and Defoe. To the person you love you cannot possibly speak in a more eloquent and appealing way in English than in those three syllables, and to the person knocking at your door you cannot make a more polite response than "come in," be he King or Saint. Now, in the Japanese tongue one cannot speak so tersely. Saving Of Syllables Abhorred

Unless the person you talk with be your downright servant or inferior, you never think of speaking in a snappy, time-and-syllable-saving words as such phrases as "I love you" and "come in" may literally stand for. If, for the person who stands at your door, you have any respect, your "come in" must take the form, at the lowest estimate, this formula: "Hitsuari desuwa, doka o-hari kudasa!" which literally Anglicised, would be "It is a rude request to make, but please descend honorably to come in." The simple remark "o-hari" would be good enough only for servants and beggars. In addressing servants it is not uncommon for us to use such words "kimi," "onae," "kisama," "kiko," etc., which, though they have come to be considered as very familiar words permissible only among intimate persons or for most informal use, originally meant "my lord," "august presence," "noble augustness," "noble prince," etc., today they stand for "you," understood in the most familiar and often contemptuous sense. Japanese is the language best fit for addressing the gods. In such a language there is no room for swearing. The vilest words, if literally translated into another language, might be spoken in the presence of Kings and Chancellors. No, the Japanese cannot swear in their own language. The vulgarst Japanese navy would be the most polite-spoken man in Europe.

Japanese Swear To Not 'By' I have been speaking only of the conventional form of swearing from which the proper significance of serious assertion or vindication is taken away, or rather of that vulgar and emphatic exclamatory way of expression which is represented by such phrases "By God," "By Jingo," "Damned, if I..." and so forth. As regards swearing in its proper sense, the Japanese do swear when they see occasion for it, just as any other people may do under like extraordinary circumstances. In such cases what to the Japanese swear

by and how? They swear To, not By, heaven or "kami" (gods); and they can also swear to you. They never know how to swear By anything or By anybody. If they are determined to stop drinking or smoking and wish to carry through their determination, they may impart it in secrecy to their favorite deity or to the heavens in a silent meditation. Olden samurai used to swear to observe secrecy by crossing the flat sides of their two swords. Or when they bound themselves to any serious cause or determination, they would write it down and sign their names in their own blood, as was done by the forty-seven ronins, and this form of swearing is still often observed. To use swearing in lieu of conventional declaration, protestation, assertion or malediction is an art unknown to the uncultivated Japanese.

Anger Shows Low Breeding

Then do the Japanese never express themselves forcibly or in any way convey by gesture or utterance the sudden impulse of spite, anger, chagrin, as well as joy and satisfaction? That is another question. They do it just as any other people on earth, only with this difference that it has been considered as a mark of downright low breeding, weakness and vulgarity to show one's sentiments before other persons. The typical samurai could maintain the coolest countenance and demeanor under the most painful trial, and his lady the serene face under the most tortuous circumstances. But they are only reserving the expression of their emotions till they are alone, when in the privacy of their solitude they may give vent to unreserved feelings. This is well seen in the olden Japanese dramas of the Kabuki school. Take for instance the famous play of Sendai-hagi. The loyal Masakata, the nurse of the Shogun's son, keeps up the most unflinching coolness while her own son is being murdered with repulsive cruelty, but no sooner is she left alone than she yields to eloquent and inspired lamentations familiar to every Japanese at all interested in Kabuki plays. Quoth she among other things: "In the three thousand worlds (that is, in all countries, before, now and hereafter) the hearts of women do beat as one, who have had children of their own." "From what 'yo' (world and age) can it have come down—that habit of thought which make it a loyalty for a man to die for the sake of his lord?"

I have digressed a great deal, but what I mean to assert is that the Japanese reserve in expressing their sentiments in presence of others is

a result of the centuries of laborious culture and that it is directly responsible for the comparative paucity of terms corresponding to English swear terms and phrases.

"Oyo oya!" is perhaps the gentlest form of exclamation, expressive of surprise, displeasure or satisfaction, like the English "Dear me!" "Baka!" and "Chikusho!" are perhaps the vilest epithets imaginable in the Tokyo dialect that one person can call another. There are many less known defamatory terms but they come under one or the other of these two, viz., fool and beast. "Kuso kurai!" is perhaps as bad as "go to hell," and is the foulest and most emphatic (among the lowest people) form of negative assertion. There are many expressive terms of this kind in vogue in other cities; Osaka is particularly rich in vituperative slang literature, for there they fight more with lips than fists. Each province has a set of local cant phrases unknown to inhabitants of other provinces. Can Edokko make anything out of such Osaka phrases as "kensuke" and "terekusu!" which may mean everything that is unlucky or disgusting?

Picturesque Cant Phrase

There is a very vulgar but quite common and somewhat picturesque cant phrase in circulation among the low class people exclusively of Tokyo—so much so that it and Tokyo folk are invariably associated in the minds of other country folk. It is none other than "beranmel." That it is a corruption of "berabo me" everybody knows, but what "berabo" exactly means nobody has been able to tell me. When used in an adjectival or adverbial way "berabo" is understood as meaning "preposterous" or "supernatural." So you can say that "berabo me!" means "You preposterous scoundrel!" or something like it. Such an explanation, however, is only ingenious, but not authentic; and besides, it will spoil the picturesque quality of it. Typical Tokyo men can never quarrel without ejaculating "Beranmel!" at every other word they utter, like this:

"You fool, beranmel!"
"What, beranmel?"
"I'll thrash you to death, beranmel!"
"Go ahead, if you can, beranmel. There are, beranmel, bones in my body, and they are, beranmel, a bit too stiff for you beranmel!"
And so on. But the reign of "beranmel" will as a rule be soon interrupted by an appeal to arms. And this, I presume, is the nearest approach to what some spirited Yankee sailors utter almost every minute of their earthly existence—"god-damn" so and so. Many pointed words are invented; they come and go, but in Tokyo at least "beranmel" has come to stay. So you can say either that the Japanese do not swear at all or that

they do swear just as abundantly as any other national; all depends on whether you are anti-Japanese or pro-Japanese.

As for cursing, which seems inseparably blended with swearing in the English speaking mind, the Japanese take it and interpret it quite seriously. If some exceptionally vindictive persons curse at all, they do it with all their deadly

hate and malice. Their imprecation does not take the form of such sportive verbal outbursts as "plague take them!" or "Confusion seize!" No, they put action in word, they will visit some horrid temple with horrible incantations or do some dreadful things, the crucifixion of the picture of their victim among other things. But this is a different story coming under the head of superstitions.

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Co., Ltd.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
Bank of China	5590 B.
Chartered	554 10a.
Indo-Chinese	550 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tia. 295 B.
North China	Tia. 115
Union of China	Tia. 740
Yantai	5205
War Eastern Ins. Co.	
Ltd.	Tia. 20 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	5125 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tia. 310
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tia. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tia. 115
"Shell"	Tia. 22
Shanghai Tug (c)	Tia. 41 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tia. 41 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tia. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	574.05
Philippines	Tia. 0.50
Haub	Tia. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tia. 120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 77 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 14
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tia. 97 1/2 Sa.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tia. 75
China Land	Tia. 80
Shanghai Land	Tia. 80 Sa.
Wellbald Land	Tia. 80
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tia. 80
China Realty (ord)	Tia. 80
China Realty (pref.)	Tia. 80
Cotton Mills	
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 170 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 97 1/2
International	Tia. 90
International (pref.)	Tia. 90 1/2
Leau-kung-mow	Tia. 72 1/2 Sa.
Oriental	Tia. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 120 B.
Kang Tia.	Tia. 14.10 B.
Yantai	Tia. 8 B.
Yantai	Tia. 95 B.
Industrials	
Buller Tia.	Tia. 25
China Sugar	Tia. 90 B.
Green Island	Tia. 7.00 Sa.
Langkate	Tia. 14 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros	Tia. 5
Shanghai Samara	Tia. 7 1/2
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tia. 14 1/2 B.
Lewellyn	530
Lane Crawford	5100
Moutrie	535
Walson	Tia. 5 1/2
Weeks	Tia. 15 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tia. 9 B.
Amber	Tia. 15
Anglo-Java	Tia. 8 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tia. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tia. 25
Batu Anam 1913	Tia. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tia. 3.40
Bute	Tia. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tia. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tia. 2 B.
Cheng	Tia. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tia. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tia. 9 1/2 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tia. 6 1/2 B.
Gula Consolidated	Tia. 16 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tia. 5.40 B.
Kapala	Tia. 0.90
Kapayang	Tia. 27 1/2
Karan	Tia. 12
Kota Bahros	Tia. 6 1/2 B.
Kroowek Java	Tia. 16 1/2 Sa.
Padang	Tia. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tia. 8 1/2
Pernata	Tia. 3
Repah	Tia. 0.90 B.
Samarang	Tia. 0.80 B.
Sekeep	Tia. 6
Semambu	Tia. 4.10 B.
Sonawang	Tia. 12
Shanghai Kibang	Tia. 6.25 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tia. 7
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tia. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tia. 1.30 B.
Sungala	Tia. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tia. 9 B.
Sua Mangs	Tia. 4 1/2
Shai Kalantan	Tia. 0.70
Shanghai Seremban	Tia. 75 cts.
Tanah Merah	Tia. 15
Wahong	Tia. 0.97 1/2 B.
Wohong	Tia. 17 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tia. 2 1/2
Ungbo	Tia. 4 1/2 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tia. 110
Cult Dairy	Tia. 5 1/2 B.
Shai Elec and Ash	53
Shanghai Trams	Tia. 67 Sa.
Shanghai Gas	Tia. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tia. 23
Shanghai Mercury	Tia. 30
Shai Telephone	Tia. 75 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tia. 180 S.

G. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.
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Who undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 24, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tia.
@ 1031 = Tia. 96.38	
@ 72.3 = Mex. \$135.49	
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tia.	71.95
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tia.	276
Bar Silver	Tia. 431
Copper Cash	per tael 1740
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/24d. = Tia.	4.75
exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$65.58	
Peking Bar	Tia. 270
Native Interest	0.02
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	451d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
6 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.35
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. \$4.70
Consols	100 = 1
Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/23
Demand	4/23
India	T.T. 258
Paris	T.T. 874
Demand	875
New York	T.T. 1001
Demand	1002
Hongkong	T.T. 692
Japan	T.T. 514
Batavia	T.T. 2271
Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m/a. Ctds. 4/43d.
London	4 m/a. Dooy. 4/43d.
London	6 m/a. Ctds. 4/45d.
London	6 m/a. Dooy. 4/51d.
Paris	4 m/a. 602
New York	L/C. 104
New York	D/P. 104 1/2
Customs House Exchange Rates	
For January	
100 = 4/45	57
100 = 599 = Francs	8.11
100 = 104 1/2 = Marks	15.44
100 = 104 1/2 = Gold	31
100 = 49 1/2 = Yen	2.25
100 = 15 = Rupees	2.47
100 = 1.150 = Roubles	12.81
100 = 1.50 = Mex.	31.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 24, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Langkate Tia. 14.50
Leau Kung Mow Cotton Tia. 72.50
Shanghai Docks Tia. 77.00
Kroowek Lands Tia. 69.00
Trams "B" Tia. 67.00
Kroowek Tia. 16.50
Zhangbe Tia. 4.75
Unofficial
Batu Anams Tia. 0.90

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, January 22.—Today's metal prices were:—
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. (Nom.) 110 5 0
American Electrolytic 99 90 Copper f.o.b. 125 0 0
Lead L. B. C. f. per ton. Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 29 0 0
Zinc
Quicksilver, Second hand 20 10 0
Extra in flask (Nom.) 20 10 0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 3%) Nominal
Standard Tin (Cash) 299 10 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24
Gauge f.o.b. 36 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 296 10 0

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Chief Officer Of Bolshevik Ship Feared Trip With Crew

After Escaping From Steamer Moscow, Hides In Yokohama While Committee Of Sailors Searched For Him Before Sailing

Tokio, Jan. 17.—Considering himself lucky to have escaped with his life from the Russian ship Moscow which steamed into Yokohama harbor two weeks ago, Lieutenant Ognieff, chief officer of the ship which is controlled by Bolshevik sailors, remained in hiding while sailor committees searched Yokohama with a view of taking him back to the boat before it left for Vladivostok late Tuesday afternoon.

Through American friends the Russian answered post sent by the sailors in which apologies were made for the treatment accorded the officer a week ago when he escaped from the Moscow. But Lieutenant Ognieff puts little reliance on the promises of the sailors who have been giving orders to the officers of the boat since its departure from Vladivostok with a cargo of Manchurian beans consigned to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. He has remained in Yokohama and is planning to go to America. The commander of the boat, Captain Loman, was on board when the ship left Yokohama.

Sailors Ask Officers' Companionship
Early Tuesday afternoon a committee of five sailors from the Moscow, bearing a communication from the sailors' committee which is operating the ship, came ashore and sought Lieutenant Ognieff at the Belmont Hotel. The officer was hiding in a room of an American at the Grand Hotel. He was assured that he would not be ill-treated if he returned to the ship, which was making ready to sail. Not satisfied with the communication from the ship, Lieutenant Ognieff sent back word that he was ill, and unable to go aboard. Just before the Moscow sailed the sailors brought another communication asking that the chief officer join the ship at Vladivostok during the next two weeks.

Time hung heavy with the comrades of the Moscow, after the delivery of the ship to the Japanese company. With little work to be done and less discipline enforced the sailors caroused about their ship, winding up a night's celebration a week ago with a call at the officers' quarters and the demand that the officers join them. When a refusal was made the officers were threatened, but Lieutenant Ognieff succeeded in escaping over the side into an open launch. He spent the night in the launch and has been in the port town since. Nothing is known of the treatment which has been accorded Captain Loman.

No Trouble Reported to Officials
Rumor has been rife anent the Russian ship which has remained in Yokohama harbor with steam up and black smoke pouring from her three funnels for more than a week. She has a supply of arms and ammunition aboard and it is learned from reliable sources that use of both have been made in doing away with officers who have not fallen in line with the system of Bolshevik government, that of committees of sailors who give orders to the ship's officers.

That there was no trouble between the Moscow and the Japanese government or the Russian Consulate-General in Yokohama was learned yesterday when it was stated at the Consulate-General that the ship sailed with proper clearance papers, and that it would return to Yokohama after a trip to Vladivostok.

Contrasted with the freedom enjoyed by the Moscow's crew during the stay of the ship in Yokohama is the treatment accorded the steamship Shilka, a Russian boat which arrived at Seattle from Vladivostok December

GERMAN GREED IS SHOWN UNBROKEN

Answer To Bolshevik Overtures Is Warning Which World Must Heed

BONDAGE OFFERED SLAVS
Visionaries Have Put Russia A Mercy Of Rapacious Foe, Says Simonds

By Frank H. Simonds
New York, December 12.—"They shall not pass." The Bolsheviks, not alone of Russia, but of the world, will find illumination in the terms which the Germans have now proposed for final peace on the East front. Shouting their battle cry of "No annexations and no indemnities," Lenin, Trotsky and the rest of their tribe have destroyed the military organization of Russia, have brought the great empire to the position of absolute impotence, and now they have the answer from the enemy.

Stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, Germany proposes that Russia shall surrender some one hundred and twenty thousand square miles of her territory, holding a population of between 20 and 30 millions; that she shall give Germany complete control of her wheat supplies for a term of years, and that she shall admit German manufactures free of duty henceforth in the Russian empire.

The Folly Of Cracked Brains
A far less humiliating proposal made by Austria to Serbia in July 1914, precipitated the world war. The Bolsheviks have their answer. Is it too much to hope that some part of the folly of the cracked brains, the ignorant and the visionary will be abolished by the hard facts of Germany's peace proposals in the East. It seems almost incredible that after three years of warfare, of the most terrible struggle that human history records, after years in which German armies have outraged every tradition of humanity, every fundamental decency, every treaty, defied every convention, there should still be in all the countries fighting for their lives those whose attention remains fixed, not upon the firing line of the enemy, but upon Utopian dreams which were shattered on that day when the first gray clad soldiers of the Kaiser crossed the Belgian frontier.

Answer To All Utopian Dreams
The answer to all the foolish chatter of the Bolsheviks—Russian and American—is found in the peace terms of the Germans. "What we have conquered we will keep. If you do not wish our armies in Petrograd and Moscow, sell the future of your country as a ransom." These are the German terms to Russia. This is the answer to all the amazing flood of madness and idealism, of folly and benevolence which have swept Russia. This is the answer that the German has made over long years to every suggestion of peace and amity in the world. We are facing the final struggle of civilization against barbarism. Every day and every hour the German reveals himself to us as the essential barbarian that he is and has been throughout history. From Louvain to the last murder of American engineers before Cambrai the German method has rung through, and yet in this hour of supreme test innumerable voices are raised suggesting that the real duty of the nations who are fighting for civilization is to abandon all those aims which are designated to erect a barrier against a new onslaught and, laying aside their aims, debate peace terms while the enemy advances ever near to victory and world power.

America's Bolshevik A Menace
There are gloomy and desperate days ahead for the western nations. The greatest enemy that we have now to fear is not the Germans without but the Bolsheviks within. The greatest peril in which we now stand is that what has been done in Russia, what was partly done in Italy, shall be done in France, England and America, that those who would fight and could fight shall be turned from their duty and their loyalty by vain and empty words, by voices full of

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Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 23, 1918, with figures for the corresponding period last year:—
1918. 1917.
Gross Receipts \$29,307.88 \$24,240.17
Loss by currency depreciation 5,592.04 3,004.39
Effective Receipts \$23,715.84 \$21,235.78
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 21.41 24.48
Car Miles run 75,316 78,568
Passengers carried 1,332,125 1,541,307

BAR SILVER

London, January 22.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 431d. 10d.
Previous Quotation, London, January 21.
Bar Silver Spot: 441d. Larger offerings weakness China exchange.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, January 22.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
Consols 2 1/2 for account 555
Cheques on London at
Paris 100 = Fr. 27.15
T.T. on London at New York \$4.74 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 431d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount 4%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaries 29.95d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Seinde and Bengal 18.02d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Amer. 23.75d.
Plantation Rubber February to March 2s. 4d. Value.
Deliveries China Silk 109 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk 69 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk 274 Bales
Tone of Tea Market Nothing doing.

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AND

Commercial Gazetteer of China.

Will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents.

IN

Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Ching-kiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tientsin, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Wuhu.

Together with

A Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc., published gratis. Apply for forms to the Publication Office for China.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gooch, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Manilla, Saigon, London, Lyons, Malacca, Singapore, Fuzhou, Manila, Sourabaya, Canton, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Medan, Tavy (Lower Burma), Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

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In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

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London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:

JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver 15,500,000
..... £33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
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London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

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Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,900,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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L. JEZERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

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Incorporated 1912.

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Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H\$120,000
Investment reserve fund H\$20,000

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No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
..... \$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.83

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chungking, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuzhou, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,

Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. PERNOTTE.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 36,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokio, Hongkong, New York, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kailuen, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve 10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia, Hankow, Russia, Bombay, Hongkong, San Francisco, Calcutta, London, Santo Domingo, Canton, Macao, Santiago de los Caballeros, Shanghai, Cebu, Medellin, Singapore, Colon, Moscow, Tientsin, (Cristobal C.Z.), Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Panama, Yokohama, Republic Peking.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,

Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Guilders 60,000,000 (about \$5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Guilders 11,595,461 (about \$966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum. For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,

Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up

Capital: Kuiping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.



SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) 18,750,000
Reserve Yen 2,800,000
Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,

Manager.

2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.

2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.

2356 General Office.

行銀中

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head office: Tientsin.

Capital \$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wusueh, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Haichow, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tsingkiangpu.

Shanghai Branch

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 25	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
25	5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	O. M. S. S. Co.
25	5.00	San Francisco	Vancouver	Jap.	O. M. S. S. Co.
25	5.00	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
25	5.00	San Francisco	Sanya maru	Jap.	Alexander
25	5.00	Seattle etc.	Sanya maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 25	10.00	Kobe and Osaka, Y. M. I.	Kanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00	Moji & Kobe	Akita maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Tawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Ohikawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Edo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 25	noon	Swatow	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
25	6.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
25	6.00	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Yen. Flag	Agent	Berth
Jan 24	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
24	Wanchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
24	Tientsin	Yoshin maru	Jap.	S. M. S.	SMRW
24	Chungking	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.	KLW
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.	KLW
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.	KLW
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.	KLW
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.	KLW
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.	KLW
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.	KLW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Yen. Flag	Agent
Jan 24	Hankow	Kiangtong	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	Wanchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	Tientsin	Yoshin maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
24	Chungking	Hsin Fokien	Br.	B. & S.
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
24	Manchuria	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Leonty*, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Leonty*, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. *Tungwah*, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, January 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The Steamer *Kwanglo*, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. *Tungwah*, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Friday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. *Hsin Peking*, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Fengtien*, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. *Shengking*, Captain McIntosh, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. *Sunning*, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. *Shantung*, Capt. Mathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. *Chicago*, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Kueichow*, Captain C. P. Cole, will leave from the Watung wharf on Saturday, January 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer *Kohoku*, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Jan. 27, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer *Shoshu*, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Tuesday, February 5, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND, SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The 1,200-ton *Tenyo* Maru, Capt. K. Hasehira, will be despatched on Friday, January 25. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. v. NAKAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. *Manila* M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for Acan ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Wuchang*, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHUNGKING, WANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. *Leonty*, *Ngankia*, *Poyang*, *Tungtung*, *Chungking* and *Wuchang*.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. *Wuchang* is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. *Anhui*, *Cheman*, *Yingchow*, *Shanghai*, *Shantung*, *Sunning* and *Suiyang*.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Fengtien*, *Shantung* and *Shengking*.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. *Hsin Peking*.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents: 31-33 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. <i>VENEZUELA</i> ... Feb. 3	S.S. <i>ECUADOR</i> ... Feb. 9
S.S. <i>ECUADOR</i> ... Mar. 2	S.S. <i>COLOMBIA</i> ... Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" ... 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ... 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. <i>COLUSA</i> ... Feb. 23	S.S. <i>COLUSA</i> ... Apr. 6
S.S. <i>SANTA CRUZ</i> ... Apr. 23	S.S. <i>SANTA CRUZ</i> ... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.

Telephone Central 5064 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"MANILA MARU" ... (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Feb. 4, Feb. 5

For Hongkong ... arr. leave.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... (12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito, Jan. 31, Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau ... arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 24, Jan. 25

For Tsingtau and Dairen ... arr. leave.

"SHOSHU MARU" ... (1,620 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Feb. 3, Feb. 5

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao ... arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" ... (2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Feb. 3, Feb. 5

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ODW	Apr. 22	Odessa	D. de Lagras	Fr. g-b.	85	12	100	...
CNWP	Oct. 26	Canton	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	12	100	...
MMB	Dec. 17	Manila	Quilbo	Am. g-b.	85	12	100	...
P.M.I.	Nov. 16	Manila	Samar	Am. g-b.	85	12	100	...
YTPDW	Nov. 16	Manila	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	85	12	100	Clarke
P	Nov. 16	Manila	Uji	Jap. g-b.	85	12	100	...

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila-Hongkong and Return

TWO WEEKS OR FOUR WEEKS

Manila Carnival Feb. 2nd to 10th.

All information regarding the above trip cheerfully given. At present rates of exchange the round trip fare G\$74.25 is slightly more than Mex. \$100. Round trip tickets are good for Six Months and interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail. All persons contemplating making the trip should decide at once and comply with passport regulations.

For further information regarding passenger fares, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
SADO MARU	12,500
KAWACHI MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itano	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 29

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Feb. 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Feb. 5

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Tol	Feb. 9
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SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 31
YEIKO MARU	4,000	Capt. S. Nagaya	Feb. 7

FOR JAPAN

ATSUTA MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Inazu	Jan. 26
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KOBÉ TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	Jan. 26
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FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Mar. 8
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FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Jan. 31
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Feb. 16

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	3	B. S.			2	102	4
203	8	B. S.	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	190	15
204	11	B. S.	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	191	16
205	14	B. S.	168	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	192	17
206	17	B. S.	252	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	193	18
207	20	B. S.	336	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	194	19
208	23	B. S.	420	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	195	20
209	26	B. S.	504	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	196	21
210	29	B. S.	588	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	197	22
211	32	B. S.	672	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	198	23
212	35	B. S.	756	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	199	24
213	38	B. S.	840	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	200	25
214	41	B. S.	924	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	201	26
215	44	B. S.	1008	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	202	27
216	47	B. S.	1092	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	203	28
217	50	B. S.	1176	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	204	29
218	53	B. S.	1260	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	205	30
219	56	B. S.	1344	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	206	31
220	59	B. S.	1428	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	207	32
221	62	B. S.	1512	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	208	33
222	65	B. S.	1596	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	209	34
223	68	B. S.	1680	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	210	35
224	71	B. S.	1764	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	211	36
225	74	B. S.	1848	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	212	37
226	77	B. S.	1932	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	213	38
227	80	B. S.	2016	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	214	39
228	83	B. S.	2100	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	215	40
229	86	B. S.	2184	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	216	41
230	89	B. S.	2268	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	217	42
231	92	B. S.	2352	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	218	43
232	95	B. S.	2436	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	219	44
233	98	B. S.	2520	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	220	45
234	101	B. S.	2604	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	221	46
235	104	B. S.	2688	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	222	47
236	107	B. S.	2772	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	223	48
237	110	B. S.	2856	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	224	49
238	113	B. S.	2940	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	225	50
239	116	B. S.	3024	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	226	51
240	119	B. S.	3108	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	227	52
241	122	B. S.	3192	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	228	53
242	125	B. S.	3276	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	229	54
243	128	B. S.	3360	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	230	55
244	131	B. S.	3444	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	231	56
245	134	B. S.	3528	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	232	57
246	137	B. S.	3612	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	233	58
247	140	B. S.	3696	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	234	59
248	143	B. S.	3780	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	235	60
249	146	B. S.	3864	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	236	61
250	149	B. S.	3948	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	237	62
251	152	B. S.	4032	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	238	63
252	155	B. S.	4116	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	239	64
253	158	B. S.	4200	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	240	65
254	161	B. S.	4284	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	241	66
255	164	B. S.	4368	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	242	67
256	167	B. S.	4452	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	243	68
257	170	B. S.	4536	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	244	69
258	173	B. S.	4620	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	245	70
259	176	B. S.	4704	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	246	71
260	179	B. S.	4788	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	247	72
261	182	B. S.	4872	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	248	73
262	185	B. S.	4956	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	249	74
263	188	B. S.	5040	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	250	75
264	191	B. S.	5124	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	251	76
265	194	B. S.	5208	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	252	77
266	197	B. S.	5292	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	253	78
267	200	B. S.	5376	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	254	79
268	203	B. S.	5460	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	255	80
269	206	B. S.	5544	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	256	81
270	209	B. S.	5628	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	257	82
271	212	B. S.	5712	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	258	83
272	215	B. S.	5796	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	259	84
273	218	B. S.	5880	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	260	85
274	221	B. S.	5964	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	261	86
275	224	B. S.	6048	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	262	87
276	227	B. S.	6132	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	263	88
277	230	B. S.	6216	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	264	89
278	233	B. S.	6300	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	265	90
279	236	B. S.	6384	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	266	91
280	239	B. S.	6468	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	267	92
281	242	B. S.	6552	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	268	93
282	245	B. S.	6636	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	269	94
283	248	B. S.	6720	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	270	95
284	251	B. S.	6804	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	271	96
285	254	B. S.	6888	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	272	97
286	257	B. S.	6972	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	273	98
287	260	B. S.	7056	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	274	99
288	263	B. S.	7140	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	275	100

Shanghai-Nanking Line

Local	Mail	Local	Mail
1	3	1	3
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97	99	97	99
98	100	98	100

Yenchow-Tientsin

Business and Official Notices

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 291.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
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Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
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Women's Diseases, Surgery,
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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Rate-payers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 22, 1917. 16539

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Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
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Szechuen Province

Think of

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Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

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Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

The annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. TODAY, 25th January, 1918. By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16533

The Eden Dispensary

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Smelting Works, Wuchang.

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16664

Telephone Mouthpiece Disinfectors

Telephone mouth-piece cleaner

and disinfectant. A useful adjunct

to every telephone box, and a pre-

vention against small-pox and

plague contagion—for sale.

Price \$3.00.

C. A. MARTINEAU MARQUES & CO.,

1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. 380.

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"There are two purposes influencing and shaping the life of every healthy and active man and woman. The purpose of gaining something and the purpose of doing something."



"Elephant Head" Brands of Wines and Spirits.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home

This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

15338

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness, and guaranteed to cure Colds. 76 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15338

New Provisions

English Ham, \$1.00 per lb.

American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1102-33 Broadway

Telephone North 459

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THE ELECTRIC IRON IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

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CLEANLINESS
CONVENIENCE
HEAPNESS

A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS MANY ADVANTAGES. Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electric contractors.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

ZONG LEE & SONS, (W. L. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd. Phone West 800

PERFORATORS

"Cancelled"
"Void"
"Paid"

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Tel. 4778

ICHIKI & COMPANY

RED HOUSE!!!

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

FOR SALE

FINE SECOND-HAND PIANO

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of
Sir EVERARD FRASER, K. C. M. G.
Exhibition of British Official

WAR FILMS

in aid of WAR FUNDS

The King's Visit to His Grand Fleet
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS
The Advance of the Tanks, etc., etc., etc.
and

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday, 7th Feb., 1918 at 9 p.m.

Seats \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00

MATINEE

Saturday, 9th Feb., 1918 at 3 p.m.

ADULTS CHILDREN

Circle.....\$3.00 Circle.....\$1.00
Stalls (reserved) 2.00 Stalls (reserved) 0.50
" (unreserved) 1.00 " (unreserved) 0.25

Booking now open at Moutrie's

16624

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: One furnished room, with bathroom attached, separate entrance. Apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

16627 J.27.

WANTED by American, small furnished bedroom, monthly. State terms. Hongkew district. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

16629 J.26.

WANTED by a gentleman, a comfortable room or suite, with or without board, in Western district or French concession. No boarding house. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

16630 J.36.

WANTED, unfurnished, big room, or flat of 2 rooms, Western district or French town, near Race Course. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

16620

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16611 J.29.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let, also adjoining godown. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

16611 J.29.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, foreign or Eurasian nurse. Apply Mrs. Heygate, Burlington Hotel.

16628 J.27.

ADVERTISING solicitor wanted. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

16623 J.26.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cosy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

Oriental House

21 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Phone North 1182 16608

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let with board, a nicely furnished front room with large verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple. Mrs. E. H. Miller, 115 Avenue Road or Phone West 1018. 16609

TO LET: Western district, 1st February, nice furnished room with board. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS. 16619 J.25.

FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, to let in The Central Building, 18 Nanking Road. 16623 J.27.

TO LET, Central, near Astor House, well-furnished large rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Apply to No. 3 Minghong Road, Tel. North 2650. 16615 J.30.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens. 16687 J.31.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 139 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane. 16573

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One brand-new, 12-bore, Remington automatic, "pistol grip" (5 shots). Trial accepted. Price Tls. 50. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS. 16632 J.26.

FOR SALE: Motor-cycle, 8 h.p., and side-car, complete equipment. Excellent condition, cheap. Owner going home. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS. 16617 J.26.

FREEMAN'S meat pies: American and English breakfast sausages are the best in China. Order direct from 3A Siccawei Road. Refuse cheap imitations. 16597 J.25.

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND LESSONS

WANTED: A young man desires shorthand lessons twice a week after office hours. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS. 16607 J.25.

DANCING LESSONS WANTED

A lady desires dancing lessons twice a week. Please apply, stating terms, to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS. 16607 J.25.

UKULELE LESSONS

If anyone desires to receive expert instruction on the Ukulele, please apply to Box 171, THE CHINA PRESS. 16592 J.30.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, university graduate, with general office experience, now employed on temporary work, wants position as bookkeeper, or other office work. Local and American references. Would greatly prefer permanent job. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS. 16618 J.25.

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